

Anything to Advertise?
USE
Sunday Journal "Wants"
RESULTS
MONDAY MORNING.

NEW YORK JOURNAL

AND ADVERTISER.

WEATHER.
FOR NEW YORK CITY:
FAIR, RISING TEM-
PERATURE.
For New York, New Jersey,
Connecticut and Eastern Pennsylv-
ania: Fair, rising temperature;
southerly winds.
The highest temperature yet:
48° was 15° below at 1 p. m.
The lowest temperature yet:
day was 35° degree at 6 a. m.

NO. 5,826.

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PRICE ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ALDRIDGE, IN REVOLT, SAYS THE PARTY MUST DEFEND CANAL FRAUDS!

Refuses Longer to Bear the Blame, but 43 Up-State Leaders Say Party Must Not Share It.

If There Has Been Fraud.

"If I am elected Governor, I will thoroughly investigate the canal matter. If there has been fraud in the system, it shall be remedied; if inefficiency or corruption in any individual it shall be punished."—Theodore Roosevelt.

If there has been fraud, we will detect and punish the wrong-doers."—The Republican platform.

"We repeat that any person who has been guilty of malfeasance or fraud or criminal misconduct shall be prosecuted."—Attorney-General Hancock.

Say There Is No Fraud.

"I maintain, and the report will substantiate my statement, that there is no charge in the canal commission's report of fraud or dishonesty."—Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff.

"The report is a carefully and fairly and unprejudiced under the circumstances. All the charges that can be made affecting this department rest on no better foundation than a misunderstanding of facts and laws and differences of opinion which may or may not be thoroughly honest."—State Engineer and Superintendent Aldridge.

What the Canal Commission Says.

The greater part of the abuses were effected through the agency of the engineers, but most of these would have been nullified in their effect under proper and corrective inspection and administration. The failure to do so act unites the Superintendent of Public Works with the State Engineer in a common responsibility.

The provisions of the law intending to compel work to be done by competition under definite contracts were nullified, and the work went on under a state of progressive demoralization.

In investigating the subject of muckraking we discovered a clearly deliberate abuse of the canal work for political purposes.

The amount which has been improperly expended by the State for excavation is incapable of definite ascertainment. It is apparently large.

The greater part of the money paid for embankment was improperly allowed.

We believe it to be our duty in concluding this branch of our report, to express our opinion upon the amount of money improperly expended in the manner pointed out, and after careful consideration we have fixed the amount at not less than \$1,000,000.

What Commission Meant.

Ex-Mayor Franklin Edson, who acted as secretary of the Canal Commission, was asked yesterday to explain about the frauds in a way that would be easily understood by the ordinary reader. He said:

"I can add nothing to what has already been said so well and so fully by Justice Van Wyck in his speech at Buffalo. In that speech he set forth the facts so clearly that any one can understand them. He must have studied the matter very carefully, for his presentation of the case is as strong as it could be made. Nothing that I could say would make it any stronger or more clear. He has dealt with it as a judge would in summing up all the points in a case and in language that any one can understand. The facts are all presented in their proper order and in the most forcible manner."

The Republican party is completely divided over the canal issue. Colonel Roosevelt wants to continue telling the voters that if there have been frauds the perpetrators shall be punished if he is elected Governor.

Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff, Attorney-General Hancock, State Engineer Adams and Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge declare there have been no frauds, and that as the Republican party has endorsed Black's administration the canal issue should be dropped on the stump.

Senator Platt has declared that the subject should be ignored. He has been unable, however, to cement the warring factions. So vehement was the Woodruff-Aldridge faction on Thursday night that Chairman Odell conceded the necessity of defending the frauds and announced that Aldridge's formal defense would be made public yesterday.

He also sent word to Colonel Roosevelt to stop talking about the canal.

The publication of this news in yesterday morning's papers brought a whirlwind of protest about Odell's ears. Forty-three Republican county chairmen, who arrived in the city to report the condition of their respective localities, spoke earnestly against the State Committee favoring Aldridge's defense. Chairman Odell wavered and finally agreed to reconsider the matter.

Superintendent Aldridge on learning of this repudiation of the promise given him twelve hours previously was indignant, and left for Albany, declaring he would make public his defense through the Associated Press if Black approved.

The immediate results of the denouement Roosevelt stamping tour are Woodruff's return home, Deputy's return to New York, Aldridge's departure for Albany in duce and a complete split in the Republican party, with the State Administration on one side and the Platt machine with Roosevelt on the other.

Attorney-General Hancock's defense of the frauds in Syracuse on Thursday night is an illustration of the way the Black-Palm-Aldridge combination is making converts.

Governor Black has served notice that at the Albany and Troy mass meetings next Thursday he proposes to "speak places" in defense of his administration—canals and all—which will not be edited by Senator Platt, Mr. Roosevelt or any other campaign conductor.

Knowing this, the proposed mass meeting in this city at which the Governor was to speak next week has been temporarily, if not wholly, abandoned. To still further add to the embarrassment of the Roosevelt canvass, Superintendent Aldridge wants to publish documents which passed between him and the Governor prior to and after the Governor's own commission had reported that at least \$2,500,000 of the fund had been wasted. These documents were yesterday submitted by Mr. Aldridge to Senator Platt, State Chairman Odell and Executive Chairman Barnes, and each implied Aldridge not to furnish them to the press. Aldridge went back to Albany after notifying the leaders that he would act according to the advice of the Governor. In return he was warned that if he issued any statement at all it must be a purely personal one.

Aldridge's request and final demand that the State Committee make his statement a campaign document was peremptorily refused.

Mr. Aldridge pleaded that the department had been mannaed throughout with Republicanism whose opponents return to New York, Aldridge's departure for Albany in duce and a complete split in the Republican party, with the State Administration on one side and the Platt machine with Roosevelt on the other.

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HOW THE ELECTION WILL GO—BASED ON A CAREFUL AND ACCURATE FORECAST—SEE TO-MORROW'S JOURNAL.

MRS. BOTKIN TO BE TRIED FOR MURDER

Grand Jury of San Francisco Brings the Indictment.

Accused of Killing Mrs. John P. Dunning in Delaware by Poisoned Candy.

SENT THROUGH THE MAIL.

Action Based on the Fact That the Crime Was "in Part" Committed in California.

IMPORTANT WITNESSES TESTIFY.

Drug Clerks Say They Sold the Accused Arsenic and a Sales-woman of Whom She Bought Candy.

San Francisco, Oct. 28.—Mrs. Cordelia Botkin was formally indicted tonight by the Grand Jury for the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning through the medium of poisoned candy, sent by mail, and will be tried for the crime in this State.

The proceeding was taken under the provisions of section 27 of the Penal Code, which declares that a party is punishable under the laws of this State for any crime committed "wholly or in part" within the State.

An especial session of the Grand Jury was called at 9 p. m., and Presiding Judge Carroll Cook sits in final judgment upon the writ of habeas corpus to release Mrs. Botkin. She has been so far successful that it has been decided she cannot be extradited to the State of Delaware to be tried there for her alleged crime.

Among the witnesses examined were the two drug clerks who sold arsenic to Mrs. Botkin last June, the saleswoman at Haas's candy store, who testified Mrs. Botkin as the woman who purchased candy there, the saleswoman at the City of Paris, who sold Mrs. Botkin a handkerchief similar to that contained in the candy box received by Mrs. Dunning.

Detective McVey, of Delaware, is much shocked at the turn the case has taken, and firmly believes the five Superior judges who refused to allow him to take Mrs. Botkin back to Delaware erred in their conclusion of law.

TOLD AN UNTRUTH AND FELL DEAD.

Patrick McKenna, Pleading Poverty, Expires with a Large Sum in His Pockets.

Baltimore, Oct. 28.—Patrick McKenna was bent with age when he entered the free dispensary of the City Hospital today, but his eyes glistened and he rubbed his bony hands together as he told the physician in charge that he needed medicine badly.

"I haven't a penny in the world," he said, "nor a cent, and I'm old and feeble." Hardly had the words passed his lips when he reeled and fell dead upon the floor. He had been stricken down by a falsehood upon his lips, for it was with revealed that McKenna was far from penniless. While trying to revive him Dr. Brack, of the hospital staff, pulled McKenna's ragged coat and vest off and threw them on the floor.

Dr. John Scanlan thought best to see what the man had in his pockets. In his trousers were a \$1 bill and a half dollar. When the vest was examined, an inside pocket was found to contain a safety pin. When the pocket was opened Dr. Scanlan found a pocketbook, and in it were thirteen brand new \$50 bills and one new \$10.

McKenna also had the receipt for a slight draft of \$100 on the Northern Bank of Belfast, Ireland. The draft was from Alexander Brown & Sons, and payable to Patrick or Mary McKenna. When Mrs. McKenna was notified of her husband's death she said she had complained of shortness of breath, and she advised him to go to the hospital. She said her husband was born in Ireland, but had been in America since his youth.

McKenna leaves a widow and three children—Daniel McKenna, Mrs. Johanna Braden and Mrs. James Sinclair, of New York.

FIRED 28 SHOTS AT WIFE AND CHILD

When They Had Escaped Unharmed, Drunken Cook Killed Himself.

Valentine Steinger, a cook, forty-three years of age, living at No. 1006 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, fatally shot himself at his home last night, after attempting to kill his wife and child.

Steinger came home intoxicated, procured a revolver and began shooting at his wife. Fortunately his aim was bad. After emptying the revolver, Steinger reloaded the empty chambers with cartridges from his pocket. His wife managed to escape from the room with their little child, but Steinger kept on shooting after the fleeing figures. Twenty-eight shots in all were fired. He then turned the revolver upon himself and sent a bullet through his head. He was removed to the Harlem Hospital, but soon died.

BIGGEST POLICY EVER WRITTEN.

\$2,000,000 Believed to Be the Amount of Insurance.

Charles T. Yerkes Said to Be the Man Who Takes the Policy.

FIRST PREMIUM \$101,900.

George W. Riggs, the Chicago Agent, Nets \$75,000 as His Commission.

NOT CERTAIN IT IS YERKES.

But the Policy Holder is a New York Man, a Wall Street Operator, with Great Interests in Chicago.

Two million dollars is believed to be the amount of a life insurance policy taken out within the past few days by a resident of this city. This is estimated from the size of the first premium, which is more than \$100,000.

Not yet has the identity been disclosed of

De Soto Hotel, Where Colonel Bryan Is Ill.

Colonel Bryan is confined to the De Soto hotel with a mild attack of fever, but his condition is not serious. He is transacting the business of his regiment and will resign his men in a couple of days.

The man whose life is so precious to him that he would like his heirs and assigns to win a lot of \$2,000,000 on his death. It is considered likely to be Charles T. Yerkes. The news comes from Chicago, the policy was written in Chicago, and the man insured is supposed to be a big Wall Street operator with vast interests in Chicago.

Mr. Yerkes answers this description. Whoever he may be, he has enabled George W. Riggs, Chicago manager of the New York Life Insurance Company, to earn a commission of \$75,000 for a few minutes' work. Mr. Riggs, while admitting that he has written such a policy, stubbornly refuses to mention the name of his client. The first premium, to give precise figures, was \$101,900.

It is a ten-year policy, of the annual dividend class. There is every indication that it is the largest policy ever issued. It certainly is, if it amounts to \$2,000,000, and that is a very fair inference from the size of the first premium.

Only a man of active and extensive business interests would find it worth while to wager many hundreds of thousands to preclude against two millions cash—that is, when he would die within ten years.

When George Vanderbilt, who is a very rich man, insured his life for one million dollars, he insured it with a policy which carried an exceptionally heavy insurance, and there may be a few other magnates in the United States whose policies approach or touch the million mark. But a two million dollar policy is another matter. The business world will await with interest to learn the name of its holder.

CARNIVAL QUEEN AND KING TO WED.

Miss Fairchild and Mr. Howard, Who Ruled the Mardi Gras Three Years Ago, Are Engaged.

New Orleans, Oct. 28.—The engagement is announced of Frank T. Howard, a multi-millionaire of this city, son of the late Charles T. Howard, partner of the late John A. Morris, of Westchester County, N. Y., and Miss Lydia Fairchild, daughter of L. H. Fairchild, of the stockbroking firm of Fairchild & Hobson.

Mr. Howard and Miss Fairchild were king and queen of the carnival during the annual Mardi Gras festival in this city three years ago. Miss Fairchild is a society belle. Mr. Howard is a widower with two children, and one of New Orleans's most progressive citizens, being interested in several leading corporations.

Mr. Howard is now in Chicago, where Miss Fairchild is on a visit to friends.

THE FACTS ABOUT BRYAN'S ILLNESS.

Colonel Has a Fever, but Is Not in a Dangerous Condition.

Will Probably Rejoin His Regiment in Two Days.

READY TO GO TO CUBA.

The Colonel Will Go Wherever the Government Orders Him.

Many of His Soldiers Ordered Home, Each Company Being Reduced to Eighty Men—Colonel Will Not Talk Politics.

Savannah, Ga., Oct. 28.—Inquiries regarding the exact state of Colonel Bryan's health have reached this city within the last few days from every section of the United States. They have expressed great alarm at his illness, but he is not in a dangerous or even serious condition. He

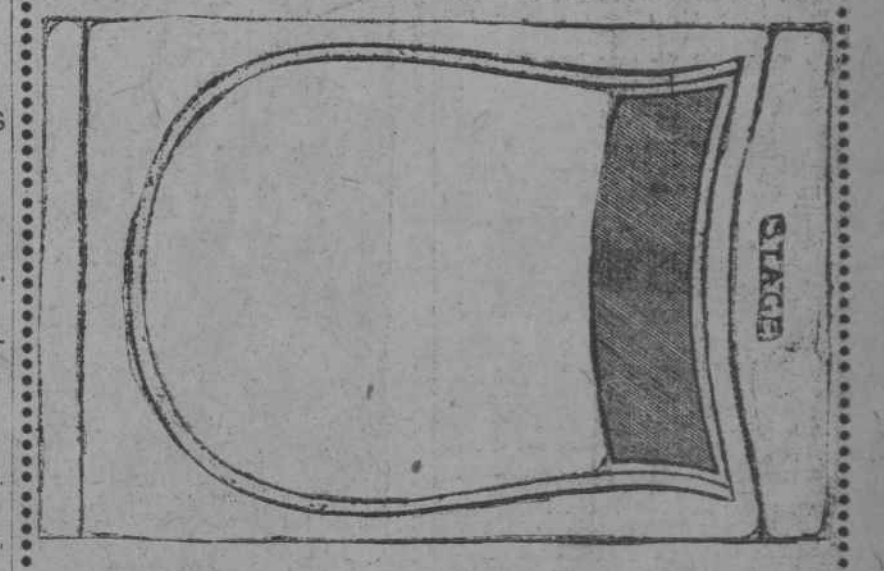
WAR DECLARED ON EUCHERE IN RIVERHEAD.

There are no less than a dozen euchre clubs in Riverhead, L. I., but a new club will be organized on Monday night to oppose euchre playing.

The call for the organization was sent out by Mrs. Fred Downs, at whose home the meeting will be held.

The members of the dozen euchre clubs are all women. No men are permitted to join and are only invited twice during the Winter, when "gentlemen's nights" are given.

CHILL FROST NIPS A RALLY FOR ROOSEVELT; 3,000 SEATS, 600 THERE.



A Frosty Comparison.

Carnegie Hall seats 3,000 persons. About 600 persons were present at the Woodford meeting last night. The shaded portion of the diagram shows the proportion between the attendance and the capacity of the hall.

"Grand Mass Meeting" Attracts an Audience That Fills Only One-fifth of Carnegie Hall.

A "Business Men's Grand Mass Meeting," to be presided over by John Clinfin and addressed by such notable men as General Stewart L. Woodford, former Minister to Spain, S. V. White and William L. Strong, was advertised for last night in Carnegie Hall.

"In Support of the Administration: in Behalf of Sound Money, and in Respecting the Fruits of the War," were the principal objects stated in the call, but the principal object was to aid Theodore Roosevelt's candidacy for Governor. It was to be one of the greatest demonstrations of the campaign. The call was signed by sixty well-known downtown merchants.

When John Clinfin called the meeting to order there were 324 persons in the great hall. The hall will seat 3,000 comfortably.

On the platform were forty-one, including seventeen women. The audience had increased to six hundred by 9:30 o'clock, when General Woodford began to speak. It dwindled to three hundred again as soon as his talk was ended.

Some one suggested to George H. Mancketter that the band, which was discharging the music in the hall, be sent outdoors to attract a crowd. This suggestion was rejected as a "Cheap John" method, which the solid Republican business men could not recognize.

A little group of a dozen or so gathered well down on the right hand side and strained their eyes in endeavoring to distinguish friends or familiar faces in the next party.

The ladies in the boxes nodded and smiled their greetings to those whom they recognized. On the right, back of the group mentioned, there were men by twos and threes widely separated, forming little irregular dots on the vast emptiness and endless rows of seats. In the back part of the hall a fringe of men hung over the railing and nudged each other as any particularly well known business man entered.

As the first speaker began there was a general movement toward the front seats, and soon the speaker had a fairly compact group directly under his eye.

The band filled the great hall with resounding airs and stirred up the 360 to enthusiasm by playing "Frisco." As General Stewart L. Woodford came in the band was playing the popular air, "I Don't Like No Cheap Man." The General was enthusiastically greeted and was escorted to the platform by John Clinfin, Deacon S. V. White, the Wall Street operator and former Congressman, and John M. Beach, of Taft, Waller & Co.

A smile spread over Woodford's countenance, as he viewed the "grand mass meeting." This amusement was contagious because Mr. Clinfin could not restrain a smile himself, as he cast a glance over the audience, or so much of it as was in sight.

Just as Mr. Clinfin started to open the meeting former Mayor William L. Strong stepped on the platform, and the audience started a cheer.

Mr. Clinfin then arose, and looking critically at the empty chairs and boxes, said most courageously:

"Colonel Strong always was ready to stand in the breach. He finds a very large breach here to-night, and started in to do what he could. We have been waiting for additional speakers. They will come. But it is hopeless to wait for an additional audience. I will begin without even waiting for the manager of this meeting to introduce me."

Mr. Clinfin then asserted that the public was asked to assist Richard Croker the real Governor, with a judicial address in the Supreme Court of this city. Mr. Clinfin asked whether the audience would rather trust their money to Richard Croker than to Theodore Roosevelt? The audience answered with applause. Mention of Judge Daly and Roosevelt aroused some vigorous clapping.

After praising Colonel Roosevelt's military career, which excited genuine enthusiasm on the part of the audience, Mr. Clinfin entered upon the discussion of sound money, which he insisted was an essential issue in the gubernatorial and Congressional elections.

In happy terms, Mr. Clinfin introduced John M. Beach, his old business rival, who gave a well considered and well delivered address. The election, he asserted, was to be the test whether President McKinley had been sustained in his war policy by the people. The audience warmed up as the gray-haired, clean-cut speaker proceeded, and greeted his remarks with liberal applause.

In a racy speech S. V. White declared that silver was as much the chief issue in this campaign as in 1896. He stood ready to give a \$25,000 check for all the money expended in the Democratic State Convention to keep silver out of the platform. Mr. White concluded with the earnest advice: "Vote early and often," which, after much laughter on the part of the audience, he explained to be advice to all collectively, and not to any one vote.

In his speech Mr. White told a story which turned upon the German words, as Mr. White pronounced them, "I kann nicht verstehen," which brought a young man with a flushed face to his feet. He wanted to make a speech for his "friend, Teddy Roosevelt," but he got no farther, as two ushers forcibly removed him. The audience had been gradually increasing, and there were about six hundred in the hall at 9:30, when General Woodford took the platform.

General Woodford made a defense of the and scandal. The purpose of his defense was that a Republican Governor asked and obtained authority to examine into the condition of the canals, and that every ground of "specific accusation against the conduct of the canals was obtained from and through the report of a commission whose majority were Republicans, appointed by a Republican Governor. The Republican party pledged their candidates, if there was wrongdoing, to ascertain and punish the wrong-doer without fear or favor." General Woodford said that when J. Stuart Fessett, at the end of Governor Hill's regime, introduced into the State Senate a resolution to investigate charges of robbery against Democratic canal officials, Lieutenant-Governor Jones, presiding over the Senate, refused to let the resolution come to a vote.

He then said: "Borrow courage that my friend Van Wyck or my eloquent friend Croker has for use in this campaign was made by an honest investigation of the Republican officials. The Republican party has pledged Theodore Roosevelt to go to the bottom of this thing; and Theodore Roosevelt has pledged himself to the people that he will, and, if you want a rigid, fearless, effective investigation, make Theodore Roosevelt Governor and do not let a Democratic State Government investigate the Democratic contractors, who did more than one-half of the work on the canal."

General Woodford also offered a defense of the Ralnes law. On the fact that it turns \$12,000,000 annually into the State treasury, he based his plea. If the law was repealed this revenue would have to be collected, he asserted, from the former laborer and merchant, while now none save those who drink liquor pay the tax.

The speaker also delivered an eulogy of Roosevelt's work in the Police Board and the Navy Department, and cited Admiral Dewey as Roosevelt's selection as a proof that he would know how to select men if elected Governor.